

ONLY BAPTISTS ON TRUSTEE BOARDS

Recommendations Concerning Church Colleges and Orphanage Adopted.

REPORT ON STATE MISSIONS

Romanism and Russellism More Active Than Ever in Propagating Error.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Goldsboro, N. C., December 5.—It is probable that the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will not be gratified to a greater degree over the outcome of any business to be considered during this session than it was at that time after noon, when the following report was adopted unanimously.

Your committee, to whom was referred the several resolutions in regard to the election of trustees of Wake Forest College, Meredith College and the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, respectfully reports, and makes the following recommendations:

"First. That the charters of said institutions shall be so amended as to provide that the members of the boards of trustees shall be composed only of members from Baptist churches co-operating with the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

"Second. That the charters of these institutions shall, where it is not now so provided, be changed so as to divide the present boards of trustees into three classes, the term of the first class to begin at a time fixed by present boards and expire two years thereafter; the second class to begin at the same time and expire four years thereafter; the third class to begin at the same time and expire six years thereafter, and those elected to succeed these several classes shall serve for a term of six years.

"Third. That classes herein provided for shall be composed of the present boards of trustees and arranged by the said boards and submitted to this convention at its next session for confirmation.

"Fourth. That in case of vacancies created by expiration of terms, death or otherwise, successors shall be chosen by the trustees themselves and submitted to this convention for confirmation at the next session thereafter.

"Fifth. That a committee of five be appointed by the convention to secure the changes of charters provided for in these resolutions, and to make such suggestions to the next session of the convention pertaining to the government of these institutions as they may deem wise.

(Signed) Braxton Craig, W. N. Jones, J. W. Weatherspoon, James Long, W. C. Barrett.

This action on the part of the convention removed the possibility of discussion, and when the report had been adopted the convention adjourned singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

On motion C. H. Durham was appointed chairman of the committee of five appointed to devise means for securing \$25,000 from the State convention to build a church at Wake Forest College, provided the church membership at the college should be \$15,000 for the same purpose.

Mr. Durham was instructed to select the other members of the committee with aid of the pastor of the Wake Forest Church.

Another important matter before the convention to-day was the organ of the Biblical Recorder, the organ of the convention, and the convention was urged to liquidate the debt of \$2,000 now being carried by the paper.

How being carried by the paper. The interest of the convention is closer to every member than it is of the State missions, and the report submitted to-day was one of the most encouraging that the board has ever submitted. The report shows that during the past year \$47,931 has been contributed to State missions, an increase of \$2,150 over the amount contributed to this cause the year before.

The amount contributed to foreign missions was \$44,536, an increase of \$4,524 for the year, and \$24,559 for home missions, an increase for the year of \$5,607.

The keynote of the report on State missions was struck in the following words:

"There was, perhaps, never a time in the history of our State when error stalked abroad as it does to-day. Dangerous and deadly doctrines are being preached in every section of our State, in town and country alike. Russellism has its missionaries at all centres of influence, and is stirring its dangerous literature like autumn leaves. Romanism, which is wielding such influence in the affairs of our nation and before whose power every great political party trembles, is pushing its doctrines more broadly and vigorously than ever.

"This is no time for doctrinal laxity on the part of evangelical denominations, and yet, strange as it may seem, in this day when the denominations mentioned, and others like them, are more active and aggressive than ever in propagating error, there is a

sentiment abroad that evangelical denominations should not be dogmatic in presenting the great cardinal doctrines of grace, and that least of all should distinctive principles. On the contrary, while we should be fraternal in the spirit toward others, we must be loyal to the truth as we believe it.

"State missions are more distinctly denominational than any other department of our work, as it is not embarrassed by any interdenominational complications, and through this department we can teach our distinctive doctrines and thus build up a virile and robust denominationalism."

Secondary schools and Wake Forest College were considered this afternoon.

This evening foreign missions was the subject before the convention, and the subject mentioned was included in the consideration of this interest.

While witnessing the convention this evening, Rev. R. J. Blinham, secretary of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Association, made the statement that more young men on the foreign fields of this denomination are preparing for the ministry than are found at home in the seminaries to-day.

RESUME HEARING IN NEW YORK

Taking of Evidence at New Orleans in Sugar Suit Ended.

New Orleans, La., December 5.—The local hearing of the suit for dissolution brought by the government against the American Sugar Refining Company ended here to-day, after several witnesses were heard and a voluminous correspondence and papers were filed upon the American trade relations and operations in this State for the past ten years had been offered as evidence. The hearing will be resumed in New York City, where the suit is pending in the United States Court of the Southern District of New York.

The most interesting testimony of the day was that of John F. Seymour, a sugar broker, who stated that in the latter part of 1907 every bid offered by him on the floor of the exchange was one thirty-second over the market price, and despite this he could not show any better results than when trying to get out of the market.

Attorneys for the defense offered no evidence in behalf of the American Company, stating that they would wait until the government had finished offering testimony.

CAGE OPEN TO ALL

Possible for Many People to Get Close to Government's Money.

Chicago, Ill., December 5.—Testimony that numerous persons were permitted to enter the cage of the assailing teller to go into Fitzgerald's case where millions of dollars were kept prior to the disappearance of \$122,000, was given to-day in defense of George W. Fitzgerald, on trial for alleged embezzlement of the funds.

Frank J. Walsh, clerk of the Criminal Court, formerly employed as a vault clerk in the subtreasury, declared that it was a common thing for other tellers to go into Fitzgerald's cage on business. He said that the doors leading to the teller's cage had locks, but that it was impossible to get a key into them because they were covered with paint.

REPORTERS AS DETECTIVES.

Cleveland Police Chief Says Newspaper Men Would Be Good Sleuths.

Cleveland, December 5.—Concerning a proposal of Safety Director Stage that \$10,000 be appropriated in the first half of next year to organize and maintain a separate detective department, Chief of Police Kohler last night said:

"I think that newspaper reporters would make good detectives. They are accustomed to be on the alert; their wits are sharpened by constant search for news; they realize the value of time, because the office expects them to be in at a certain time. With our men it is different. They take their own time."

The chief of police intends to recommend to the council his plans for the new detective department.

GIFT TO DARTMOUTH.

Five Campus Building is Presented to College.

Hanover, N. H., December 5.—All the people of this section at Dartmouth College are to be sumptuously housed in a five new campus building, through the generosity of Wallace Robinson, of Boston, who has turned over \$500,000 to the college corporation for this purpose. The deed of gift provides that athletics are to have no share in the gift.

FOUR DAYS ON LITTLE ISLAND.

Crew of Steamer Has a Trying Experience.

New York, December 5.—Ten men from the crew of the harbor steamer Commodore, which foundered November 16 off Nuevitas, Cuba, arrived from that port to-day on the steamer Olinda.

The Commodore left New York for Nuevitas November 5 and was caught in a gale just before she reached her destination. The crew had to abandon the little vessel and in making for the shore their two life boats were capsized and Gottlieb Sherwood, the cook, was drowned.

The others succeeded in righting their boats and rowed to a small island, where they remained four days until the storm abated. Then they rowed to the mainland near Nuevitas. The Commodore went down shortly after they left her, seven miles northeast of Nuevitas light.

EXPECT THE SOUTH TO PAY ITS DEBTS

Foreign Bondholders Think Period of Repudiation About Over.

HOPE IS IN DEMOCRATS

In the Meantime, They Oppose Further Credit to Southern States.

New York, December 5.—Edward L. Andrews, of 25 Broad Street, counsel in this country for the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, received by cable yesterday details of the statement issued by it in London on Monday attacking the forthcoming bond issues of the State of North Carolina and certain counties of Mississippi.

The corporation is exerting itself to bar these States, which are in default on earlier issues, from the money markets of the world. Its power may be judged from the fact that its council is made up, in part, of representatives of the banks and chambers of commerce of Great Britain. Two years ago the State of North Carolina brought out an issue of \$2,500,000 bonds, and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders not only warned European investors against subscribing for them, but Mr. Andrews protested to the New York Stock Exchange against the listing of the issue.

It looked as though the issue would be a failure until the American Tobacco Company, which had large property interests in the State, came to the rescue by subscribing for \$1,000,000 of the bonds. The rest of the issue was then placed among the banks in the South, and no application for listing was ever made.

An interesting feature of the statement issued by the corporation on Monday is the hope expressed by it that the change about to take place in the political complexion of the Federal administration will result in bringing the delinquent States to time on their old bonds, and in effecting some compromise with the foreign holders. The following extracts from the statement were furnished yesterday by Mr. Andrews:

Called a Government Money Fabric.

"These States are again attempting to reach the money markets of the world, North Carolina and Mississippi are still possessed with the fatuity of seeking to extract the savings of the public. This renewed search for the capital of investors might be comprehensible if it were supported by the offer of some available security. But there is nothing in evidence but the bald promise and naked good faith of these 'sovereign' States. Upon this gossamer fabric, North Carolina is appealing for \$550,000. Mississippi is seeking to utilize a form of local obligation, and its minor political subdivisions, such as the counties of Baldwin, Clarke and others, are endeavoring to place their bonds in money centers that would reject as a matter of course, the issues of their superior authority, the State itself."

"In May, 1910, similar efforts were made by these members of the American Union to obtain much larger amounts, both acting in their capacity as States, and together seeking in Europe and America for more than \$4,000,000 subscriptions to their alleged loans. At that time the attention of the New York Stock Exchange was recalled to the subject. In the case of North Carolina, the listings of that body show several millions of dollars of its bonds, on which interest has not been paid since the date of the third coupon. The defaults of Mississippi antedate the Civil War, as the result of investigation of these conditions by leading bond houses, none of the above issues could be sold in the great financial centers; and in the case of North Carolina, they were relegated for purchase to citizens and corporations of that State."

"The peculiarly objectionable features surrounding these repudiating cases in America compel the Corporation of Bondholders to adopt the drastic course of advocating their exclusion from the international money centers."

"While the proposed issue of their new obligations at this particular time has been negotiated this action of the American and European holders, the Corporation of Bondholders is inclined to regard this effort to float new loans by these States as an incident which will probably be soon redressed under the transformed governmental conditions. The past few weeks have presented the finances of these communities under a different aspect, at least in their relation to foreign countries."

"This group of States, known as the South, has become the dominant element in the control of the national affairs of the United States. The economic and financial policy of the nation has become identified to a great extent with the conceptions and the views of this tier of States, and their

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responsibility to the whole country is commensurate.

Those agricultural sections have for more than three-quarters of a century maintained intimate commercial relations with England. Their cotton, naval stores and other soil products have furnished the basis of banking exchanges with this country. And in the course of these large business interchanges Great Britain naturally became an extensive investor in their public securities. Louisiana, Virginia, Alabama and North Carolina were down to the period of the Civil War, welcomed in the banking and investment houses of London, Liverpool and Manchester. Thereafter no creditors of those communities accepted more readily the reasonable reductions in their claims which were sought by the South on the plea of its devastation during the terrible internecine conflict. This 'solid South' is now peculiarly representative of the Democratic party, just as that party is peculiarly representative of the domestic policy of the great republic.

"What will be its course toward public creditors? Will not this assumption of responsibility influence the governments between Virginia and the Gulf of Mexico to a greater regard for their financial obligations?"

"In any event, will they not accept the principle of arbitration in their bearing upon their public debts? It may be confidently affirmed that the measure of their prosperity, as affected by the introduction of foreign capital into the South, will be regulated by the next four years, which they are to spend in their public creditors. If their replies be in the negative, their internal improvements will be restricted by the small extent to which they submit to immediate taxation.

Expect Repudiation to Be Ended.

"But the great economic resource of modern times, which results from the distribution of fiscal burdens over a long series of years, will be lost to those peaceful and industrial territories that are so peculiarly adapted to benefit from this medium if they do not revise their attitude toward the holders of the bonds which they have heretofore launched upon investors. If the other statesmen of the South even up to the attitude of the President-elect, we believe that the period of repudiation will soon become past history, and that section of the Union will parallel the North in the evidences of material prosperity."

The Legislatures of some of these States will assemble in regular session on January 1, 1913, and special sessions will be called in other States in the course of the next few months. Meanwhile, their enterprises of varied nature—including water power, land reclamation and good roads—are as matter of fact seeking principal sums in Holland, France, Scotland and England. The future of the great stretch of fertility between the Potomac and Rio Grande depends upon compliance with the inexorable laws of credit. It is for their wisest leaders to speak for them at this opportune time."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 5.—Scenes at the Iron Workers' national headquarters when John J. McNamara, the secretary, was arrested, six months after the Los Angeles Times explosion, were described by Dr. Henry W. Legleitner, of Denver, a defendant, at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day.

Legleitner said the union's executive board was in session when the detectives entered. On instructions from President Frank M. Ryan, he went to guard some vaults to prevent detectives from procuring papers until the union's attorney arrived, but he denied knowledge that any explosives were in the vaults from which nitroglycerine, dynamite and infernal machines later were taken.

At that time, Legleitner said, he was a member of the committee appointed to audit the union's finances. He identified one check for \$1,000 paid to Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, in August, 1910, two months before the Los Angeles explosion, but he denied passing on any checks giving McNamara \$1,000 a month, which the government charged was used for a "dynamiting campaign."

Showing the witness canceled \$1,000 checks marked "set aside" for organizing purposes by order of the executive board, which Legleitner said he had not passed upon, District Attorney Miller asked:

"Did you understand that President Ryan appointed you on that auditing committee as a fake or to cover up things?"

"No," replied Legleitner.

Legleitner also was charged with having carried on a passenger train a nitroglycerine case from Pittsburgh, where he formerly lived, to Indianapolis. I. L. Jewel had testified that Herbert S. Hocky reported a plot to blow up a bridge near Beaver, Pa., when a loaded passenger train was passing.

In that connection, the government read a letter written by Legleitner to McNamara, which it was alleged, related to preplanned explosions near Pittsburgh. The letter said: "I have made two trips to the Beaver

KNOWS NOTHING OF EXPLOSIONS

"Dynamite Conspiracy" Witness Protests Innocence of Illegal Methods.

EXPLAINS UNION LETTERS

Tells What He Meant by Saying "Job Is Too Dangerous."

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RECEIVER FOR NEWSPAPER.

Chicago Socialist Publication Is in Trouble.

Chicago, December 5.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court to-day, appointed a receiver for the Chicago Daily World, formerly the official organ of the Socialist party in this city, which suspended publication yesterday because of financial difficulties.

The appointment of a receiver followed the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, in which the liabilities were given as \$125,000 and the assets \$100,000.

CASTRO ON WAY TO PARIS.

Former President of Venezuela Arrives at Southampton.

Southampton, England, December 5.—Ex-President Cipriano Castro, of Venezuela, arrived in this port to-day on board the steamer Windhuk, from Tenerife. He did not land, but proceeded with the steamer to Antwerp, and will go from there to Paris.

According to passengers on the Windhuk, the former dictator refused to see anybody during the voyage. He appeared to be ill and kept in his cabin most of the time.

Big Steamer Ashore.

Norfolk, Va., December 5.—The Merchants' and Miners' steamer Essex

grounded late to-night off Crater Island, Norfolk harbor, during a dense fog. The ship is in no danger and will probably get off at high tide early to-morrow morning.

SENATOR OLIVER GOES HOME.

Much Improved in Health Following Operation.

Baltimore, December 5.—Senator, George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, who was recently operated on at the Johns Hopkins Hospital by Dr. Hugh H. Young, returned home yesterday to Pittsburgh. He is much improved in health.

Senator Oliver was elected to the United States Senate in 1909 to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Philander C. Knox, now Secretary of State. He was re-elected for the six-year term beginning in 1911. He is publisher of the Pittsburgh Gazette and Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

SUICIDE, PLEA OF DEFENSE.

Wife and Son of Dead Farmer, and Minister, Placed on Trial.

Houlton Me., December 5.—The claim that Augustus Jacobson committed suicide was expected to feature prominently in the defense of the Rev. Charles N. Emelius, formerly of Minnesota. Mrs. Mary Jacobson and her son, Edgar Jacobson, whose trial for the alleged murder of Augustus Jacobson was begun in the Aroostook County Supreme Court here to-day.

The death of Jacobson, who was a farmer of New Sweden, occurred in that town June 11, 1911, and upon a doctor's certificate that it was a case of suicide, the body was buried. Later the body was exhumed, an inquest was held and afterward indictments were returned against the Rev. Charles N. Emelius, who was pastor of a Lutheran church in New Sweden; Mrs. Jacobson, wife of the dead man; and Edgar Jacobson, Emelius' married daughter of Jacobson after the latter's death.

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